Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, February 11, 1818.

(Volume 29.) (Number 1445)

In the matter of the last Will and Testament and Codicils of DAVID WHITE late of Bombay Esquire, and Doctor of Medicine deceased.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament and Codicils of the deceased having been granted to MICHIE FORBES of Bombay Esquire the Executor in India therein named, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 10th day of February 1818.

WANTED.

A Master for a Military Band, to whom a liberal Salary will be given: applications accompanied by good references as to character and qualification to be addressed to the Adjutant, of the 2d Battalion 19th Regt. N. I. Quilon, Travancore.

N. B. None but a European need apply.

Quilon, December 31st, 1817.

Advertisement.

On Friday next the 13th Instant,
WILL BE EXPOSED FOR SALE
AT
Pestomjee Bomanjee's
OFFICE
ON
Bombay Green
at
11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON
THE
Following Articles
LATELY IMPORTED PER
FRENCH SHIP
L'AIMABLE PEGGY,
viz.

Ladies fancy Dresses.
Beautiful Flanders and Caen Lace Veils Edging, Artificial Flowers in bouquets Garlands Chaplets.
Trimming and Decorations for Dresses.
Superfine Cambrics,
Rich plain and figured Satins of various colours.
Crapes, Gauzes, and Ribbons,
Ladies Long & Short Gloves, from Grenoble.
Gentlemen's Gloves.
Silk Stockings,
Ladies Shoes,
Toys,
An elegant collection of fashionable Jewelry, consisting of
Necklaces, and Bracelets, &c.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Watches from the first makers and various other trinkets.
A few 18 day Library and Table Clocks, superbly and classically ornamented in Or Molu.
Superfine Writing Paper.
Beautifully painted Porcelain flower Vases.
The above are from Paris.

There will also be exposed
A small q[illegible] of Vermicelli a[illegible]
[illegible] kinds of Pic[illegible]
[illegible] Fruits, a[illegible]

Vanilla,
Barsack,
Frontignac,

Bombay, 11th February 1818.

Advertisement.

On THURSDAY, next the 12th Inst.
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON
WILL BE SOLD
BY
AUCTION ON ACCOUNT
of the
UNDERWRITERS

THE following Goods per Ship SHAW ALLUM from Bengal, at the Godowns of MESSRS. SHOTTON MALCOLM and CO. viz.

110 Bolts Canvas,
101 Pieces Flowered Muslin,
17 Pieces Charconahs,
12 Pieces Cossas,
29 Pieces Long Cloths,
30 Pieces Taffetas.

Bombay, 11th February, 1818.

For Retail Sale,
AT
Captain Orne's
HOUSE,
OF THE
[AMERICAN SHIP MALABAR,]
IN MILITARY SQUARE,

A FEW cases, 1st quality French Claret.
Do. Do. Best Champagne,
Gentlemen's Hats,
A small assortment fashionable Millinery, such as
Ladies' Straw Hats,
Ribbons, Gloves, &c.
A few boxes Fruits,
Glass ware &c.
Musical box,
And a pair of young Pointers of a proper age for training.

Tenders for 2000 £ sterling for Bills drawn on SAMUEL WILLIAMS, Esq. of London will be received also by Captain ORNE, or JEHANGIER and NOWROJEE NASSERVANJEE.

Bombay, 11th February 1818.

LIST OF PRIZES
IN THE
THIRD CLASS,
OF THE
Second Madras
GOVERNMENT LOTTERY,
FOR THE YEAR 1817.
Sold By
Anderson & Co.

Nos. 23[illegible] 1559 2938 3508 36[illegible]9 3682 434[illegible] 4601 4602 4612 5523 5524 5330 6[illegible]0 and 9978. of Pagodas 50 each.

THE above Prizes will be paid at the Office of Messrs. ANDERSON and Co. after the usual Government [illegible]ns &c.

Bombay, [illegible]th February 1818,

[illegible]ement.

[illegible]s. PUGH and BREI[illegible] have the pleasure to noti[illegible] Public that Mr. PARRY [illegible]ame[illegible] his interest and respon[illegible]sibility in their establishment, which from this date, will be Conducted under the designation of PARRY PUGH and BREITHAUPT.

Madras, January 1st 1818.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. NORRIS and CO. will receive tenders for Bills upon Houses of the first consideration in England and will draw at any sight required.

FORBES STREET,—10th February, 1818.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,
THE
Bombay Almanac,
AND
MEMORANDUM BOOK
FOR THE YEAR 1818.
Price two Rupees.

Bills of Exchange.—Powers of Attorney.—Policies of Insurance.—Bills of Lading.—Wills, &c. &c.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 11th February, 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 28TH JANUARY 1818.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain J. J. Preston, of the Honorable Company's Regiment of European Infantry, to the situation of Barrack Master at Surat, in the room of Captain Thomas Anderson, deceased.

Captain Isaac Kinnersley of the 4th Regiment, is appointed acting Military Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor, in the room of Major Shouldham, who has resigned.

Bombay Castle. 29th January 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has the satisfaction to announce the surrender of the Fort of Kurnalla to the force under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Prother, on the 20th of this month, without a casualty.

The zeal and exertions manifested by Lieutenant Colonel Prother and the officers and men, European and Natives, composing the detachment employed on this service, are highly creditable to them and entitled to the acknowledgments of the Governor in Council.

Mr. Francis Turnly Farrell, having produced a certificate from the Secretary at the East India House of his appointment as a Cadet for the Infantry on this Establishment, is admitted accordingly, and appointed an acting Ensign from the date of his arrival, until his rank shall be received from England.

The following appointment is ordered to take place
ELEVENTH REGIMENT N. I.
2D BATTALION.

Lieutenant A. Lighton, to be adjutant.—Date of appointment, 1st January 1818.

Bombay Castle, 30th January 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the governor in Council is pleased to permit assistant Surgeon Purnell, attached to the Residency of Bancoote, to visit the Presidency on his private affairs, and to be absent from his station for a period of three weeks.

Bombay Castle, 31st January 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant George Moor, to be Brigade Major, and Lieutenant S. Powell, to be Quarter Master, to the Field Detachment in the Concan.

Bombay Castle, 2d February 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon T. T. Mardon, to act as Superintending Surgeon in the Province of Guzerat until the arrival of Doctor Meek, from Poona.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Government.

BENGAL GENERAL ORDERS.

FORT WILLIAM,—DECEMBER 9, 1817.

The Honourable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion.

29th Regt. N. I.—Ensign William Devaynes Mansell to be Lieutenant, with rank from the 25th November 1817, vice Tyssen, deceased.

Ensign J. Leigh of the Pension Establishment, having furnished a Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted at his own request, to resign the Honorable Company's Service, and to proceed to Europe.

FORT WILLIAM,—DECEMBER 12.

In consequence of the departure of the Honorable A. Seton, Esq. who has embarked for Europe, on board the Honorable Company's Ship William Pitt; the Honorable C. M. Ricketts, Esq. has this day taken the usual oaths and his seat as a Member of the Supreme Council, in conformity with the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

PENANG CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. John Macalister, to be Deputy Warehouse Keeper.

Mr. Kenneth Murchison, to be Collector at Malacca.

Mr. A. D. Maingy, to be Deputy Collector of Customs and Land Revenues at this Presidency.

Mr. John Anderson, to be Assistant to the Paymaster, and also to be Sub-Treasurer.

Mr. John Anderson, to be Assistant to the Civil and Marine Warehouse Keeper.

Mr. A. D. Maingy, to act as Accountant General to the Court of Judicature.

EUROPE.

East India House.—Capt. W. Forrest has been appointed by the Court of Directors to succeed Sir J. Cunningham, as Inspector of Military Stores for India, and Capt. Peter Page, late of the Bombay establishment, to succeed Capt. Forrest as Assist. Inspector.

Lieut. Colonel R. Gordon; Capt. J. S. Crofts, Surgeon W. Mackie, and Capt. S. Snook of the Bom. Marine have retired from the service.

NOTES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Major without his Hoby's is still under consideration.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.—Lieutenant H. Heath 2d 6th Regiment to Kandalla.

Lieutenant R. Roe 2d 6th Regiment to Poona.

Lieutenant J. D. Michie 2d Regiment Light Cavalry to Baroda.

Cornet D. Cunningham 2d Regiment Light Cavalry to Baroda.

Lieutenant Colonel Wilson 2d Regiment Cavalry to Baroda.

Captain Fitz Clarence to England, Via Suez.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
and
NAVAL REPORT.
BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—February 6th His Majesty Sloop Challenger, Captain P. H. Bridges from the Persian Gulph.

DEPARTURES.—February 5th Ship Admiral Drury, Captain George Thomson to Calcutta.

Ditto Feb. 7th H. C. Cruizer Mercury, Captain Thomas Blast to Suez.

Ditto do. Ship Kusrovie, Capt. A. G. S. Waddington to the Persian Gulph.

Ditto do. Ship Kaikussroo, Captain J. Kingsmill to Calcutta.

Ditto do. 8th Ship Perseverence, Captain Alexander Brown to Calcatta.

Ditto do 9th Ship Fazel Karim, Captain J. Keys to Muskat, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Ditto do. The H. C. Cruizer Psyche, Lieutenant T. Tanner, to the Malabar Coast.

Passengers by H. C. Cruizer Mercury, to Suez Captain Fitz Clarence, with dispatches.

Passengers by Ship Admiral Drury, Mr. Saunders and Child.

Passengers by Ship Kusrovie, 30 Arabs and Persians and 3 Women.

Passengers by Ship Perseverance, Mr. Graham, Captain J. Grieg.

Passengers by Ship Fazel Karim, 62 Arabs.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.
At Kedgeree.

Dec. 16. Ship *Dadaloy*, Captain E. Dyer, from Bombay 4th October, Cochin 19th ditto, and Columbo 6th November.

DEPARTURES.
From Calcutta.

Dec. 15. Ship *Hibernia*, Captain J. Lenon, for London.

Ship *Euphrates*, Captain P. Mearing, for the Persian Gulph.

Brig *Hope*, Capt. C. Fromstead, for Columbo.

Ship *Woodbridge*, Captain G. G. H. Mannings, to complete her cargo, for Bombay.

American Ship *Agawan*, Captain J. Wills, for Boston.

17. Brig *Hope*, Captain A. Penu, for Padang, Bencoolen and Java.

19. Ship *Speke*, Captain L. Quinton; to complete her cargo, for London.

Arab Ship *Fatty Salem*, Nacoda Adam Aboo Backer, for the Malabar Coast.

Arab Ship *Rohomany*, Nacoda Mahomed Juffer, for Muscat.

Passed to Sea.

Dec. 14. The *Brothers*, and French Ship *Titus*,
15. The *Four Sisters*.
17. American Ship *Agawan*.
19. The *Euphrates*, *Uday*, and Brig *Hope*, Captain Fromstead.
20. The *Surry*, Captain Raine, *Wellington*, and *Resource*.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS ON THE 20TH DEC.

Diamond Harbour.

Coming to Town.—Ship *Lord Hungerford*.
Remain,—H. C. Ships *Union*, and the *Baring*.

Passed down,—Brig *Hope*, Captain Penn.
Kedgeree.

Remain,—The *Sir William Bensley*, and *Woodbridge*, outward bound.
New Anchorage.

Remain,—H. C. Ships *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, *Marquis of Wellington*, *Minerva*, *Rose*, *Carnatic*, *Thomas Grenville*, *[illegible]land*, and *Lord C[illegible]reagh*, also the *Cornwall*, *Saugur*. } The Packets for these Ships were sent off from Town on Saturday morning.

Remain,—Danish Ship *Frederick*, *Sir Stephen Lushington*, and *Surry*, all outward bound.

Madras,—January 13, 1818.

ARRIVALS.

January 6th, Brig Dotterel, Captain De Silva from Coringa and Masulipatam 28th Dec. Passengers. Rev. Wm. Roy, Mr. Gahagan, Mrs. Ewing and 3 Children.—ditto, A Doney, from Vizagapatam, Passengers, Mr. T. Hunt, Mr. J. Longton, & Miss Longton.—7th, Brig Covelong, Captain G. Trill, from Calcutta 1st January, Passenger, Mr. J. Simons, Armenian.—8th Brig Cyclops, Captain J. Poulson, from Calcutta 27th Dec. and Vizagapatam 5th January, Passengers, Lieut. J. Webster, Mr. G. Farrow, and Mr. Ed. Couets.—9th, Ship Sir Stephen Lushington, Captain Wm. Chivers, from Calcutta 2d Jan.—ditto, Ship Ganges, Captain Merriman, from London 29th, May, and Cape of Good Hope 5th November.—11th, Schooner Mary, Commander B. Zavier De Rozario, from Coringa 8th January.

DEPARTURES.

January 7th, ship General Brown, for the Southern Ports—10th, H. C. Ship Sir Stephen Lushington, for England—H. M. ship Conway, on a cruize.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 5th Instant by the Rev. N. Wade, Senior Chaplain, Mr. Thomas Hunt, to Mrs. Martha Eliza Smith.

BIRTH.—On the 4th Instant Mrs. Cross, of a Son.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On the 25th instant, by the Revd. D. Bryce, R De Cruz, Esq. to Miss Mary Daniels, daughter of Colonel Daniels, of the Madras Cavalry, and formerly Commanding the Marquis Wellesley's Body Guard in Bengal.

At St. John's Cathedral, on Monday, the 15th instant, William Crump, Esq. to Miss Margaret Elizabeth Schorn.

On Thursday, the 18th instant, at the Cathedral, by the Revd. Mr. Parsons, Miss E. Birmingham, to John Clark, Esq. of the Firm of Messrs. Clark and Company, Merchants and Agents.

BENGAL BIRTHS.

On Thursday the 15th instant, Lady Buller, of a Daughter.

On Saturday, the 20th instant, the Lady of Captain John William Taylor, of the College of Fort William, of a Son.

BENGAL DEATHS.

On the 14th instant, Mrs. A. G. Lynch, Relict of the late Francis Lynch, Esq. Master Attendant at Batavia.

Died sincerely and deservedly regretted; on Saturday morning, the 20th instant, after a short illness of 4 or 5 days, Juggut Persaud Shen, aged 55 years,—Assistant in the Military Accountant's Office, and for upwards of 30 years Head Native Accountant in the late Military Pay-master General's Office,—a most worthy man, well known to Gentlemen of the first respectability both in India and in Europe:—of a most enlightened mind and of gentle and unassuming manners,—many will have cause to say Alas! poor Juggut.

In Camp at Eritch, with the Centre Division of the Grand Army, on the 26th November, Captain Henry Pelham Davies, of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry. This zealous and brave officer fell a victim, after a very short illness, to the dreadful malady, which has lately carried off so many of our fellow creatures in this quarter. Those who knew Captain Davies intimately, will greatly deplore his loss. He possessed great warmth of heart and sincerity of Character, with an high & independent spirit, calculated to bear up against the many vicissitudes of fortune he experienced in life. He served the Honourable Company both in their Naval and Military Services as an Officer; and has left an unfortunate Widow with three Children to lament his death.

Cornet Henry St. Hill White, of the 2d Regiment of Cavalry.

Captain Alexander Armstrong, of the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment of Native Infantry.

In Fort William, on the 21st instant, Lieutenant Edward Gyffort, of His Majesty's 14th Regiment aged 22—most sincerely regretted.

At Nagpoor, while gallantly leading a corps of Sepoys into action, George Sotheby, Esq. a Civil Servant on the Bombay Establishment, and 1st Assistant to the resident at Nagpoor.

In the same action as the above, Captain Sadler of the 24th—Doctor Nevin—Lieutenant Clark, of the 20th—and Lieutenant Grant, of the 24th Madras Native Infantry.

At Hauper, Captain James Hunter, late commander of the Invalid Establishment at that place.

In Camp at Taughy, near the Chilka Lake, on Friday the 12th instant, James Towers Whitehead, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, 1st Battalion 18th Regiment Native Infantry:—regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Lieutenant Samuel Tyson, 1st Battalion 29th Regiment Native Infantry.

On the 18th ultimo, at the house of Dr. Turnbull, Mirzapore, Captain A. O'Shea, of the 8th Regt. N. I. than whom it has fallen to the lot of few to be more beloved in life, and more sincerely lamented in the untimely close of his carreer—The life and soul of each convivial party, his affectionate heart at the same time glowed with the liveliest feelings of lasting friendship, and the gallant spirit of a soldier, evinced by him on many occasions, rendered him an honour to his profession.—Long will he be mourned, and his memory affectionately cherished, by those in particular whom an intimate acquaintance rendered most capable of appreciating his amiable qualities.

On Tuesday morning last, at the advanced age of 87, Mrs. Anna Foresty, one of the oldest inhabitants of this settlement.

MADRAS MARRIAGES.

On the 10th instant, at the House of Kirkby Dalrymple, Esq. by the Revd. Dr. Allan, Major James Brodie of the 11th Madras Infantry, son of the late Revd A. Brodie of Carnbie, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Thos. Thompson, Esq.

At Cochin, on the 19th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Captain David Seton, of the ship Carron to Miss Virginie Tope.

MADRAS BIRTHS.

On the 6th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Odley H. M. 30th Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Aska, on the 23d ultimo, the Lady of Brevet Captain W. Hargrave, 4th Regiment N. I. of a Son.

MADRAS DEATH.

At Yanum, on the 27th December, Henry, second son of Monsieur J. Courson, of Yanam.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 30. The Countess of Minto, of a son.

July 17. Lady of Mr. W. Johns, Surgeon, at Birmingham, late Act. Surg. at Serampore, of a son.

At Streatham Park, 15th July, the Lady of W. T. Money Esq. M. P. of a Son.

At Tunbridge-place, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Pagan, of the Hon. the East India Company's Service, and Adjutant-General of the Army on the Bengal Establishment; of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 21. By special license, at the Hon. Mrs. Rawdon's, Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square, by the Lord Bishop of Limerick, the Right Hon. Lord George William Russell, second son of the Duke of Bedford, to Miss Elizabeth Anne Rawdon, only child of the late Hon. John Rawdon, and niece to the Marquis of Hastings.

July 1. At St. George's Hanover-square, J. Maddocks, Esq. of Vrow, in Denbighshire, to Sidney, youngest daughter of the late Abraham Robarts, Esq. of Lower Grosvenor-street.

Same day. At Maryle bone Church, Major Gabriel, 2d Drag. Guards to Marian, daughter of the late Col. Charles Russel Deare, of the Bengal Artilliery.

July 22. At Bath, Major Gen. Sir J. Buchan, K. C. T. S. to Laura, only daugter of Col. Mark Wilks, of Kirby, in the Isle of Man, late Governor of St. Helena.

At Straiforth, near Barnard Castle, Mr. Charles Addison, to Miss F. Bowman. This lady was long detained a prisoner in the Seraglio of the Dey of Algiers, from whence she lately made her escape.

At Edinburgh. Count Flahault (who was aid-de-camp to Buonaparte at Waterloo) to Miss Marg. M. Elphinstone, eldest daughter of Viscount Keith.

July 5. At Pencaitland-house, S. M. Thriepland. Esq. late Advocate-General in the Honorable East-India Company's Service at Bombay, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Walter Campbell, Esq. of Shawfield.

At St. Omer, in France, by the Rev. R. W. Tunney, of the 2d Brigade of Gav. Joseph Farrar, Esq. of the 18th Hussars, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late General Burn, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

29th May. Capt. R. Sneyd. Bengal Cavalry, eldest son of the Rev. W. Sneyd. New church, Isle of Wight, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late W. Dunbar, Esq.

Lieut. T. Wing, Royal Navy, to Mrs. Wilson widow of the late George Wilson, Esq. of the H. E. I. Company's Civil Service, Madras Establishment.

G H. Furlong, Esq. of the Company's Service, to Mary Ann, daughter of W. Chapman, Esq. of Pentonville.

4th June, J. S. Savery. Esq. Sen. Merch. and Judge Advocate of Fort St. George, to Miss Yerworth, of Grent Surry street, Blackfriars road.

5th June At Camberwell, J. Crichton, Esq. commander of H. C. Ship Lord Lyndoch, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Alex. Small, D. D. Minister of Kilconquhar, Fife.

At Hackney, Capt. De. Bussche of the 1st, Ceylon Regiment, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Brownrigg, to Miss Sarah Smyth, only daughter of the late Alfred Smyth. Esq. R. N.

Same day, at Mary le bone Church, Charles Passley, Esq. of Gloucester-place, Portman square. Major in the service of the Hon. East-India Company, and late Charge d' Affaires at the Court of Persia, on the part of the Supreme Government of India, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Simon M'Tavish, Esq. of Montreal, in Canada, and of Dunardry, North Britain.

At the Cape of Good Hope, in March, I. Anson, Esq Agent to the Hon. East-India Company, to Catherine Maria, daughter of P. L. Cloete, Esq. of Cape Town.

DEATHS.

At Barnstead, in Surrey, on Monday 30th June, Richard Parry, Esq. a Director of the East-India Company, and formerly Resident at Fort Marlborough. Mr. Parry was in the 41st year of his age, and was elected to the Direction on 16th August 1815, on the decease of Robert Clerk, Esq. He survived his father, Thomas Parry, Esq. (who was many years a Director) very little more than a twelvemonth.

June 17. At the Château de la Challiére, near Lausanne, Mrs. Stratford Canning, wife of his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Cantons.

July 15. At Torr, in Devonshire, Capt. G. Williamson, late of H. E. I. Company's naval service.

July 20. At Epsom, Mr. J. Phipps, in the 20th year of his age, late sixth mate of the Hon. Company's ship Scaleby Castle.

On the 12th August at Clifton in his 70th year Eyles Irwen Esq. formerly of the H. E. I. C. S. at Madras.

May 29. At her house, in Upper Seymour-Street, Eliza, wife of T. Hart Davies, Esq. of Madras.

On Sunday, 8th June, Mr. E. Rist, of the East India House and Son-in-law of the late Rev. T. Robinson Rector of St. Mary's Leicester.

On the 29th May, in the 82d year of his age, Thomas Salt, Esq. of Lichfield, father of Henry Salt, Esq his Majesty's Consul-General for Egypt.

Lately, George second son of John Coxwell, Esq. of Charlton Kings's near Cheltenham. He was drowned in the evening of November 15th, at Canton. It is supposed that he must have fallen overboard during his sleep. He was a Midshipman on board the Coldstream.

Admiral Bille, Governor of the Dansih East-India possessions, died at Tranquebar. Captain Ulrich, late Danish Consul at Algiers, is expected to be named his successor.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 11th FEBRUARY 1818.

Since our last we have received Madras papers, to the 13th of January and Calcutta ones to the 25th of December, some extracts from them will be found in our subsequent columns.

The Challenger has brought no European intelligence.

The arrivals since our last have been but few, but we may daily look for our remaining China Ships as well as many from Bengal, the Persian Gulf and the long expected Free Traders.

The Hamoon Shaw was left at Muscat by the Challenger, her arrival at this place may be daily expected.

Thursday last being the day appointed for celebrating the anniversary of her Majesty's birth day, the right honorable the Governor gave, in the evening, a ball and supper to the settlement, at Goverment house. The company began to assemble at eight, the dancing commenced soon after and continued till near twelve o'clock, when the guests quitted the ball for the supper rooms. After supper the company again assembled upstairs and the dancing was resumed.

[*Supple. to the Bom. Cour,—Feb.* 7.

The range of the Thermometer during the month of January, has been from 66 at daylight, to 80 at noon.

The morning of the 22d was remarkably sharp, the Thermometer at Byculla, stood at 60.

Our accounts from the Persian Gulph mention that Ibrahim Pacha is successfully prosecuting operations against the Wahabee Chief. Russ had surrendered to the Pacha's force. Gusseem followed the example. Ibrahim Pacha next marched against Owisa which the Wahabee reinforced immediately he heard of the fall of the other Garrisons. The attack commenced when the Powder Magazine fortunately exploded and destroyed a number of the Wahabees and led to the surrender of the place into which the Pacha threw a strong Garrison. The Wahabee on hearing of this event evacuated Boridah and proceeded to Deriah which he is strengthening. The tribe of Zelfie Arabs, Boridah and the whole Province of Kasime have submitted to the Turkish power. Should the Wahabee Capital be reduced the political existence of the tribe may be considered as reduced beyond the possibility of regaining its influence. Ibrahim Pacha had commenced the siege of Deriah and it is reported that the Nezd Arabs had also revolted from the Wahabee Chief.

The Joassmee Pirates have been successful in their depredations. A fleet of twenty five sail of Bugalahs and Dows and fifteen of Botillahs had entered the Harbour of Asseloo and taken five Bugalahs valued at three lacs of Rupees and murdered the whole of their Crew. After remaining for twelve days at Asseloo, they proceeded to Khangoon but finding the Garrison on the alert they stood to the Northward and anchored off Daire where they landed and destroyed some of the Date Trees but were attacked and repulsed by the Inhabitants. The Joassmees took to their boats leaving five killed on the beach, and made off to the Northward. Some apprehensions were entertained at one time that they would have attacked the Town of Bushire. The presence of H. M. S. Challenger no doubt deterred them from the attempt.

Jaffer Ali Khan the Son of the late Nawab of Masulipatam Hossain Ali Khan, died at Sheraz on the 2d of December. He was firmly attached to the British Interests, and those who have been in Persia will peruse this account of his death with considerable regret.

We understand that the Russian Embassy has quitted Tehera[illegible] on their return to their own country. The Embassy to England [illegible] and Mirza Abul Hassan the former Ambassador was about to be nominated again to this important mission.

ARMIES IN THE FIELD.

A party of Captain Davies's Horse to the number of sixty under Lieutenant Sutherland lately fell in near Toka with about two hundred of the Enemy's Infantry and the whole was either killed or wounded.

Accounts from Ougein dated [illegible] ult. state that the [illegible] Bhow Ram Deen with [illegible] ascended the Sonerole [illegible] ed on the bank of [illegible] they intended [illegible] sand Pindarees [illegible] Batima, meaning to pass to [illegible] thence cross the Nerbudda.

The heavy Division of the [illegible] Deckan, under the Command of [illegible] Boles effected a junction with [illegible]

Smith at Senad on the 30th of last month.

The Paishwa descended the Salpee Ghaut on the preceding day and reached Fultun in the night. His light Army, considerably reduced in numbers, hung about General Smith, when, having succeeded in preventing their taking the short road from Korygaum to Jeyjoor and having obliged them to march by a circuitous route, they were afterwards seen to the number of about five thousand advancing on the opposite side of the valley from where we had just pitched our Camp. The 2d Cavalry with the Horse Artillery supported by the Grenadiers of the 65th and a part of the Light Battalion were immediately ordered under Arms and General Smith proceeded with the intention of cutting off this body as they passed between us & the hills. The Enemy perceiving his object, kept close under them, and upon the advance of the Cavalry and horse Artillery at a Gallop they fled in the greatest consternation to avoid the charge. Their rear was driven back by the road on which they were advancing, whilst the main body pushed on at speed for some miles, a few with a part of the Baggage which had preceded the body of Horse took refuge in the hills, and numbers crawled up to the top by a path which appeared from below almost perpendicular. The Grenadiers and a part of the Light Battalion went up and took a great part of what remained, killing such of the Armed men as offered resistance. General Pritzler was by the last accounts at Assinga on the Kistna. Gunput Raõ with two or three thousand of the troops from Nagpore partly Arabs, arrived at Peeplegaum on the 22d and at Borgaum on the 23d pushing on without molesting the Inhabitants to the Godavery, on his way to join the Paishwa.

Colonel Deacon had started in pursuit of him and was at Peepry fifteen miles S. W. of Jaulna on the 24th.

Letters from our force in the Southern Concan mention that the Fort of Oshatgurr and Singur, had surrendered, the latter is a place of great strength and defends a pass, of great importance to us.

On the 7th instant they had just commenced, the siege of another hill fort called Paulie, the Killdar of which, had announced his intention of holding out to the last extremity, and from its situation, it is likely to be warm work, several partys of armed men were hovering about this part of the country, but they generally kept at a respectable distance from our troops. The face of the country is described as fine & picturesque and the inhabitants, enjoying comfort and affluence. The towns are large and well peopled, and many of the rich Bramins from Poona, had taken refuge in them.

A Sepoy who had been on furlough & returned on the 26th of last month from the Village of Wallun, states that he saw two European Officers carried on Cots towards the Fort of Kangoory; that about a month afterwards a relation of his who is a sepoy, belonging to the Fort, came to his village, of whom the sepoy inquired if he knew any thing of two English officers who had been taken prisoners and carried to Kangoory; his relation told him that they were confined in the Fort, that when they were first brought there they were offered Nachnee bread which they refused; they were then offered bhat which they also refused, after which they were allowed Wheaten bread and a fowl a day.

That about fifteen days after this, his relation again came to the village and asked the sepoy to accompany him to the Fort, which he agreed to do, when they had got about half way up the Hill they met the two officers under a strong guard coming down on foot, when the officers reached the bottom of the hill they were put into doolies and as he was informed by his relation, were carried to a Fort about four coss distance from Kangoory.

There can be no doubt that these officers are Ensigns Hunter and Morrison.

Calcutta

CURRE[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

was sworn in as Third Member of Council at this Presidency. The event was announced by the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

[*Sup. to the India Gazette,—Dec.* 15.

Madras.

On Wednesday last, the Flag Staff of Fort St. George was decorated in the most elegant and lively manner with the Flags of different Nations, in honor of the victory obtained by the troops under the command of His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop—Royal Salutes were fired from the Garrison and Chepank Palace at noon, and in the evening the whole of the troops off duty in Garrison paraded on the Island for the purpose of firing a feu d'joie on this most interesting occasion—and the road was covered with Carriages filled with the fashion & elegance of Madras.

English Extracts.

LONDON:
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1817.

We have given from a German Paper some account of a claim presented to the Diet by the States of the principality of Lippe-Detmold to have the benefit of their old Constitution, which their Sovereign has thought proper to set aside. The population of this little State amounted, in 1811, only to 70,784 individuals; but the question of their rights is in no wise affected by the smallness of their number. The despotisms in Germany, for uncontrolled power, though it may be exercised with more or less mildness, is still despotism, as are all modern innovations; and several of them date their origin to a period not farther back than the violent dissolution of the Empire, and the subsequent formation of the Confederation of the Rhine by BONAPARTE. From the manner in which the Diet is constituted, it is absurd to expect from it the remedy of any grievances of this nature; and indeed, to do the people of Germany justice, if ever they had any expectations of benefit from the labours of the Diet, they have long ago renounced them.—The presentation of claims, like the one alluded to, seems rather to have proceeded from a wish to demonstrate, beyond the possibility of doubt, the total inefficacy of the Diet, with reference to the protection of the people, than from any hope of beneficial interference on the part of that body. It is melancholy to think of the base deceptions which have been practised on so many of the inhabitants of Europe. They were told to arm for the re-establishment of their ancient rights; and the Minister of England joined in a common pledge, that things should be restored to the state in which they were previous to the era of French usurpation. Has this been done? The French were indeed driven out; but the Princes have been allowed to continue all the abuses and usurpations which BONAPARTE introduced. The people have been every where left in a complete state of abandonment. The Junta of Sovereigns never once thought of them. They were too much occupied with their own plans of partition and aggrandisement to think for a moment of seeing that the people, to whose sacrifices they owed their power, should be reinstated in these privileges, of which they had been deprived by the enemies whom they had so successfully combated.

Lord GREY's Speech at Newcastle seems to have very much disconcerted our friends at the Treasury, who tell us it more resembled an harangue in the Senate than an address to the Gentlemen assembled in commemoration of Mr. Fox. Such is the ostensible fault attributed to the Noble Earl, but we apprehend his real error to be of a description which precludes him from all chance of approbation by his official critics. The speech most strongly urges the necessity of *economy*—Had it taken any shape but that, we have no doubt a considerable portion of their acrimony would have been spared. The Meeting at Newcastle was to celebrate the Memory of a great political character, and for such an occasion, we do not see how his Lordship could pursue any other course, than to remark upon those difficulties and embarrassments which might have been avoided, had we adopted the advice of our departed friend. Many of our readers will recollect a period in Mr. Fox's life, when worn out and disgusted with the inutility of all his efforts to check the lavish profusion of our expenditure, he had determined on quitting Parliament, in order to convince the country of that hopeless despair under which he laboured to raise his hands against the flood gates of Ministerial folly and extravagance. As soon as this determination became public, nothing could exceed the bustle it created, and, strange to say, more particularly among those who were his bitterest enemies. They saw the danger which threatened them, and that the people would naturally then begin to inquire what might be the end of the giddy career we were pursuing. No artifice was therefore, left untried to bring him back again. The shops in the metropolis were filled with Caricatures of Mr. Fox representing him as a watchman sleeping at his post, the people were told he had deserted them, and the consternation became universal. Many of the friends of this illustrious Statesman then interfered, and at last, although still retaining his own opinion, he yielded to their entreaties, and once more came forward to confront his profligate rival. We were at that time proceeding at the rate, including interest on the debt, of about *ninety millions per annum*. Mr. Fox, once more implored a little reflection as to the consequences of such an expenditure. With the most pathetic eloquence, he described the endless train of evils it would entail upon us—he foretold the numerous bankruptcies which must follow; the decay of trade; the extinction of the intermediate class of English Gentry; the ruin of many of the middle ranks; and the melancholy encrease of paupers—he foretold that many thousands who known the blessings of independence, would be to seek for employment, the scene of human wretchedness a part all was of no avail—the people blinded in their

ticed in our Paper of Thursday, adds, another melancholy proof of this. It there appears that one Gentleman is a defaulter to the amount of 200,000*l.* which has been neglected till death has given him his quietus. Another has drawn Bills on the Treasury to the amount of *six millions*; and his accounts of 1798 and 1805, are *now* under investigation, from which a *large balance*, it is apprended by the Commissioners, will prove to be due. That is, in 1817, we may discover the balance to be due, but to obtain payment will be a distinct question. Another, Mr. PITT, owes us the trifling sum of 70,000*l.*—and so on. Why, are these things right? Is it possible to justify them; or are they not cruel, unkind, and ungrateful to the last degree? Every guinea of this money has been raised under a promise, amounting in solemnity almost to an oath, that it was absolutely requisite, and would be applied with a due regard to the sacrifices of the community. A considerable portion of the taxes contributing to these sums have been wrung from many a wretch by an Exchequer process, and a distress for sale of goods, as the Reports before the House will prove; and the same documents will also shew there are upwards of forty millions of public payments still to be audited! Are these things right, again we ask—is this the return to a people so generous and so confiding, as if their liberality were to be construed as a crime, and they were to be mocked for their good natured credulity?

Well, may Lord GREY and his friends be abused for recommending economy, as it would uproot a system which exceeds in profligacy all that we ever read or heard of in ancient or modern history! It has had no parallel on earth. It is therefore incumbent, as his Lordship observed, on every man having a regard for his family, most earnestly to entreat that a system of real economy and retrenchment may be adopted. No man is safe unless we pursue a different course, no one can foretell what his children may have left to enjoy, or to what situation they are to be reduced in the scale of society. Private prudence and foresight cannot stand in competition with a public expenditure thus managed. It baffles and confounds every effort to resist it.

If these considerations have any weight, how much more shall we be induced to petition for more frugal measures, when we know that even fresh taxes are pretty broadly hinted at for the ensuing Session. In speaking of the general distress, Lord LIVERPOOL compared the expression of the public opinion to the French Revolution, the spirit of which, he said, was still abroad, thereby inferring, after all our sacrifices, that we have much more to undergo. But our readers, who have been accustomed to observe the movements of the political world, will easily perceive there must always be a something to qualify our extraordinary expences; and a "spirit abroad" will do as well as any other spirit for aught we know, if it can be made to answer the purpose for which it is evidently intended. Till we practise a real economy, we may be assured we shall never cease to be tormented by these sightless substances, which are ever ready to obey the commands of the principal agents in the grand drama. Indeed we have been sufficiently surfeited with these alarms. We have had these spirits in every shape, and have been living, as we are told, in an "awful crisis" for the last five and twenty years; we have supped full of horrors, and begin to be weary of them. We should be glad now to make a trial of a little humble retrenchment, for which we can assure the Noble Lord and his coadjutors, the people at large, however unkindly they may have been treated, will be most heartily grateful.

PARIS, SEPT. 22.

Among the many pamphlets which appear at this moment on the subject of the elections, is particularly to be distinguished one entitled, "*Entretien d'un Electeur avec lui-même.*" This little pamphlet, which the papers have carefully abstained from mentioning, is ascribed to the pen of Mr. Benjamin Constant. The Elector set forth as reasoning with himself, after a few preliminary remarks, is made to hold the following language:—"I was two-and-twenty years old when the Revolution began: I then saw that it was occasioned by the dilapidation of the public money, which brought on the *deficit*. I will have no more Revolutions. I have suffered enough from the one that is past. Since it was produced by the dilapidation of the public money, we must take care, in order to have no others, that the public money be not again dilapidated. The Charter has provided against this evil, by submitting to the Chamber of Deputies what is called the Budget of the Minister, that is to say, the amount of the expences allowed them; if Ministers never exceed their budget, there can be no dilapidation, and consequently no revolution, at least, from this cause; the Deputies are instructed to watch the Ministers; it is their business to prevent them from outrunning their budget. My first rule ought, therefore, to be to name men who will discharge this duty with spirit and perseverance, and for that purpose those men must not have interests that are contrary to that duty. I remember, on this occasion, that my father, who was richer than I am, because the *maximum* had not ruined him, had a cashier who managed his business; at the end of the year he examined his accounts, or sometimes for want of time, he had them examined by some one else. One day his cashier proposed to him to have them examined by a man whom this cashier employed and paid as his Secretary.—*Do you think me mad?* said my father. *Shall I choose for the auditing of my accounts your servant, your agent, your dependent?* I might as well choose yourself.

"Since I am become an Elector, I apply this answer of my father to the Election of our Deputies. Ministers are commissioned to manage the affairs of the State, and the Deputies to examine the Ministers. If my father had been mad to trust his affairs to his agents, I should be mad to trust the inquiry into the stewardship to agents of their own. In second rule, therefore, I will not name the agents and dependents of Ministers as fit persons to watch over their proceedings.

"I knew a man who allowed his steward five per cent. of the expenditure of his house. He desired this steward to reduce his expenditure. The steward promised and did nothing, because every reduction in the expenditure would have been a proportionate loss in his income. The voting, and consequently the reducting of the taxes, I will not entrust to those whose salary is so much the higher, as the taxes are the heavier.

"I have not forgotten that when the Revolution broke out, what was called *Lettres de Cachet* and the Bastile had worked up the minds of all. This mode of arresting and confining people without bringing them to trial. This manner of proceeding was the next for the revolution. I call confining people without trial the suspension of individual liberty, I have seen for no advocates of this suspension for the minds of people

[illegible] collectively, I have seen [illegible] rise over my head. I was told at [illegible] was necessary to grant them whatever they asked for, in order to arrive at a quieter [illegible] that had been granted might be resumed [illegible] I was told all this, particularly under [illegible] and I was then the dupe of it. I took [illegible] revolutionists all those who spoke against the measures of authority, and when some speakers in an assembly which had for a moment the freedom of speech,* foretold great misfortunes, I styled them Jacobins. I considered, on the contrary, as very wise men, those who cried out *let things go on, do not obstruct authority, let it consolidate itself; you shall have peace and internal tranquillity.* Accordingly things were consolidated, and we had the Continental System, and we had the Austrian War, and the Prussian War, and the Spanish War, and the Russian War, where I lost my son, and insurrections, and conspiracies, and new Bastiles. I conclude from this that I was gulled. I don't suspect any one of intending to gull me this time, yet I will not vote for any of those fine speakers who wish to persuade me it is necessary to break through the Charter.

"I am a good Catholic. I think religion necessary to morality. I like for my wife, my children, and my servant to go along with me to church. But, on account of my trade, I have to deal with persons of different religion. It matters much that those people should be quiet and unmolested, for it is only then that they can fulfil their engagements, that they can be punctual in their payments, and that the business done with them can be kept up and remain free from danger. My great-grand-father was ruined because some Hugonots, who were his debtors, escaped by night from France at the time of the Dragonades; and it is not very long since that a bill of exchange I had drawn upon a merchant of Nismes, arriving just at his death,† put me into the greatest trouble, by returning protested. I therefore warmly approve that article of the Charter, which proclaims the liberty of public worship, and which secure from molestation those who profess it. It matters greatly to me that this liberty should not again be put in question; for if by vexations of any kind, the affairs on my Protestant debtors were thrown into disorder, it would not be they, but myself, who would be ruined. I will therefore give my vote to men who will determine to maintain this article of the Charter.

"I have heard a great deal of late of another liberty called the liberty of the press and daily newspapers. Formerly I took very little interest in it. But it occurs to me just now, that under Buonaparté I had some business in the department of Calvado. One of my correspondents had given me to understand, as well as he could, that there was some disturbance in that country. To inform myself rightly on the subject, I consulted the papers, and presently found by the *Journal de l'Empire*, as well as the rest, that all was perfectly tranquil in that department. Accordingly I set out on horseback upon my journey thither. To my surprise I found in the neighbourhood of Caen, in 1811, a population in movement, the gendarmes firing upon the insurgents, and the insurgents heaving stones at the gendarmes, some of which fell upon my head. The people seeing me come from the Paris road, took me for an agent of police. I hastened away; the gendarmes perceiving me, took me for a leader among the rebels. I remained three weeks in prison. Was brought before a Court, then called *special*; but was fortunately acquitted. I returned to Paris, and read in all the papers, that for a month past the most pleasing harmony prevailed in the Calvados. From this fact I conclude, that if the papers had told the truth, I should not have undertaken this unlucky journey. All things duly weighed, I'll vote for those who wish for the liberty of the press.

"I have not bought any national property; I have always kept my money in trade. But in 1813 an uncle of mine left me as a legacy a claim of 20,000 livres on the purchaser of an abbey. This claim was due at the end of 1815, and I demanded payment of it. My debtor was well inclined to pay, but he had no command of money; he wished to sell his property; no purchaser was to be found; *he wished to borrow upon it; no one would lend him a sous. I had reckoned upon this payment, and was on the eve of becoming a bankrupt. If the Deputies that we then had had not shaken* the confidence which it was the purpose of the Charter to create in national property, nothing of all this would have happened; my debtor would have been able to sell his estate, I should have been punctually paid, and I should not have been obliged to raise money at a very high rate, for the purpose of honouring my signature. I will, therefore, only vote for men who will maintain inviolate the national property, because I do not wish that the purchasers of that property, many of whom may be my debtors, be unable to pay me; and as the value of any property depends upon public opinion as well as upon the law, I will require that the Deputies I vote for take good care that the sanction given to that property be not withdrawn."

The Elector after having thus reasoned with himself on his interests, and on the qualities of the Deputy fit to protect them, considers the execution of his purpose on the day of election. "The College," says he, "opens at eight o'clock. The first come from the provisional *bureau* (President and Secretaries) which must influence the formation of the final one. It is of importance to me that the Scrutators (tellers of the poll) and the Secretary be men in whom I can have confidence; I will therefore, be before eight o'clock at the place of meeting. The papers tell me not to fail, because the factious will be in numbers; I don't believe the factious are so numerous, and I well know the papers are not much to be credited: I shall, however, follow their advice in this particular. It appears that the list of the Eligible will only be delivered to the President. this is singular and unlucky; for we shall be badly acquainted with it, and not have time to read it over;—instead of it, however we are told that there will be short lists placed in the bureau, which will spare us the trouble of reading it. I don't mind trouble, though I shall not consult these little lists. I shall make sure that those whom I vote for are eligible, and shall bring a bulletin in my hand, written very legibly, and with every necessary designation, without which all my pains might be thrown away. I have another reason for bringing with me a bulletin ready made, that is, that we shall be 5 or 600 electors, and that the scrutiny will not be open during more than six hours. Now if it were necessary that 5 or 600 persons wrote each of their eight names in the same bureau, the operation of sitting down, taking up a pen, recollecting the eight names, and writing them down would take up for each more than a minute, and it would thus require nine or ten hours in order to be sure of voting."

The following will give you some idea of the contrivances resorted to in order to influence the Electors in favour of Government:—

"Once I was told that the Candidate I wanted to vote for was dead, another time that he was a bankrupt. He was in very good health; he was not in debt to any one, and was richer than myself; from this I conclude that I ought not to listen to the reports which will be spread amongst us at the meeting. I recollect also, that out of four or five hundred Electors we were two hundred determined to vote for a very worthy man; a false friend slipped among us, and told us, with a most sorrowful countenance, that the three hundred Electors whose intentions we were unacquainted with, had given their votes to another, and that therefore, to vote for our candidate would be to no purpose. We suffered ourselves to be duped; for at the casting up of the poll, we discovered that the Canditate we should have prefered had had a hundred votes from the other side, and that it was we who had prevented his election by not giving him our vote. I'll not listen to any of those tales again. I shall adhere to my choice, sooner chosing to lose my vote by giving it to the candidate I like than risking it tell by giving it to the candidate I do not like. Another time we were told, that if we voted for such a man we should offend Government; we were frightened and foolishly voted for another. A few days after the President of our meeting told us that Government would have very much approved the nomination we wanted to make. I'll not listen to those who talk of the pretended intentions of Government; the Government wishes for what is right, it must therefore wish for me to vote according to my conscience. Finally, I have not forgotten that the second time I became an elector the meeting was convoked for the day of a fête at Romainville*. I had then a little country-house there; my wife prevailed upon me to go there with her instead of going to the election. Many of my friends, electors like myself, were equally complaisant for their wives.—There was a man whom we wished very much to be elected, because he was moderate and that he had struggled the year before against the Directory which tormented us. But the election took place without us, and a Commissioner of the Executive Power, as they called him, was elected in his place. If, perchance, the election should take place this time on a Sunday, my wife may say what she pleases, I'll not go into the country with her. If we have but good Deputies we shall have plenty of days for fêtes and rejoicings."

PARIS, SEPT. 22.

I send a list of the leading Candidates, subjoining the name of each under the political classification to which the public opinion annexes him:—

MINISTERIALISTS.	INDEPENDENTS OR LIBERALS.	ULTRAS.
Bellart,	Lafitte,	Camet de la Bonardiere,
Breton,	Lafayette,	Olivier,
Roy,	B. de Lessert,	Pardessus,
R. Delaitre	Manuel,	Quatremere de Quincy,
Pasquier,	Casimir Perrier,	Hutteau.
Goupy,	B. de Constant,	
Bonnet,	Gilbert de Voisins,	
Try,	De Thiard,	
Alient.	Rodier,	
	Tripier.	

FRAUDS AT LIVERPOOL.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

In April last, a person named S———, who is now in Iceland, purchased a common river flat at Liverpool, and having altered her so as to obtain a British register, and a license for a sliding bowsprit, rigged her in some degree like a sloop, preserving however as much as possible the external appearance of a flat. He then entered her outwards for Havre de Grace, and shipped a quantity of Spanish mahogany in bond. She cleared out and sailed round the Rock, where the bowsprit was thrown overboard, the sails altered, and returned by the same night's tide, passed the town of Liverpool, and proceeded to Runcorn, to the Duke's Canal, where the wood was landed as duty paid, and forwarded to London, to the address of a foreign broker. The vessel was then dismantled, and laid up as a hulk, until the voyage to Havre might be supposed to be completed. She was then rigged as before, entered outwards for Hamburgh, and took in a cargo of pimento, balsem of capivi, gum copal, tapioca, and rose-wood. With these goods she sailed round the Rock again, and returned the same night to Runcorn, *where the goods were landed as before, and forwarded to London, partly to the address of merchants there, and partly to a fictitious address, to enable those who* received the goods to secrete them more easily.

To shew the ingenuity of the actors in this conspiracy, a foreign merchant went from London, taking most satisfactory references from houses in the City, whose characters are above suspicion, to Messrs. Drinkwater and Syers, and other most respectable brokers. This person employed them to purchase the goods, and enter them at the Custom-house, as is usual, in their own names, whereby innocent parties have incurred the penalties of the bonds for due exportation. Some suspicion arose in the mind of the Duke of Bridgewater's agent at Runcorn, from the vessel being found on the morning of the arrival of the second cargo with a full freight, but neither master nor any other person on board. One of the clerks, however, received letters directing them to be forwarded to London, and another delay took place at Prestonbrook, (where goods are always re-weighed) from the want of invoices or other documents which were subsequently sent forward by the same party who had written to Runcorn. When the searchers at Liverpool heard a rumour of the business, they proceeded to Runcorn and seized the vessel, which was in a state of preparation for another voyage, as instructions had been given to make her capable of carrying 100 tons, still preserving her exterior appearance, which would have enabled the parties to smuggle a cargo of India goods; and Messrs. Drinkwater and Syers had actually received instructions to inquire the price of black pepper and turmeric.

One of the Liverpool searchers then proceeded to town, and with the assistance of one of his brethren here, aided by the important information given by Mr. Syers, who came to town for the purpose of identifying the goods, they have not only regained the whole of the second cargo (with the exception of a few bags of pimento, which had been retailed), but a large quantity of the mahogany that arrived in April last.

The greatest credit is due to the merchants and traders in London, who had fairly bought the goods at a market price, for the manner which they have expressed their detestation of such abominable practices. Some of the spice-merchants have sent the goods to the Custom-house at their own expense, and others have actually forwarded their carts to collect what they had since sold, and added them to the stock on hand.

The greater part of the goods which had not been sold was discovered in a dancing-school, at the Paul's-head, in Cateaton-street, with most of the marks and numbers altered and defaced, and part of the pimento repacked in new bags, although the officers found the original bags on the premises. And, had they been an hour later, not only the goods, but all clue to them would have been lost, as carts and porters arrived to take them away when the officers were in possession, which carts were actually employed to convey them to the Custom-house.

Upon a reference to Lloyd's books at Liverpool, it is found that the vessel, the Thomas and Ann, was regularly noted as having arrived at Havre-de-Grace, and resailed from thence, although she had never been out of the port of Liverpool.

LORD AMHERST AND BUONAPARTE.

The Cæsar, which in consequence of the loss of the Alcesis frigate, recently brought home Lord Amherst and his suite from Batavia' is the bearer of the latest intelligence from St. Helena relative to the health and manner of living of the ex-Emperor of

(To be continued after the Poetry.)

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* *The Chamber of Representatives in 1815.*

† *Just as he was murdered by the Catholics upon the restoration of the Royal Government.*

* An allusion to the day of Re-election being fixed for the 21st instant, the day of the fête of St. Cloud.

Poetry.

We cannot, resist the inclination to insert the following charades composed by the late Professor Porson.

If Nature and Fortune had plac'd me with you,
On my first, we my second might hope to obtain;
I might marry you, were I my third, it is true;
But that marriage would only embitter my pain.

My first is the lot that is destin'd by fate,
For my second to meet with in every state;
My third is by many philosophers reckoned,
[illegible] often my first to my second.

My first, though your house, nay your life, he defends,
You ungracefully name like the wretch you despise;
My second, I speak it with grief, comprehends
All the brave and the good, and the learn'd, and the wise.
Of my third I have little or nothing to say,
Except that it tells the departure of day.

The child of a peasant, Rose thought it no shame
To toil at my first all the day;
When her father grew rich, and a farmer became,
My first to my second gave way;
Then she married a merchant, who brought her to town;
To this eminent station preferr'd,
Of my first and my second unmindful she's grown,
And gives all her time to my third.

My first is the nymph I adore,
The sum of her charms is my second,
I was going to call it my third,
But I counted a million and more,
Till I found they could never be reckoned:
So I quickly rejected the word.

My first in ghosts, 'tis said, abounds,
And wheresoe'er she walks her rounds;
My second never fails to go,
Yet oft attends her mortal foe.
If with my third you quench your thirst,
You sink for ever in my first.

My first is expressive of no disrespect,
Yet I never shall call you it while you are by,
If my second you still are resolved to reject,
As dead as my third I shall speedily lie.

My first of unity's a sign;
My second, ere we knew to plant,
We us'd upon my third to dine,
"If all be true that poets chant."

Your cat does my first in your ear;
O that I were admitted as near;
In my second I've held you my fair,
So long that I almost despair;
But my prey if at last I o'ertake,
What a glorious third I shall make.

My first with more than Quaker's pride,
At your most solemn duty,
You keep; nor deign to throw aside,
E'en though it veils your beauty.
My second on your cheek or lip,
May kindle Cupid's fire,
While from your eye or nose's tip
It ne'er provokes desire.
But if your third you entertain
For your unhappy poet;
In mercy, Chloe, spare his pain,
Nor ever let him know it.

We received this last, as our Paper was going to the Press, a solution is requested.

CHARADE.

Sur mon premier, jadis, tout s'élatant de gloire.
Le héros triomphant, jouissoit de sa Victoire:
Sous mon second, l'Espagnol amoureux et jaloux
Parvint à nous cacher les attraits les plus doux,
Mon entier, le connois tu, toi qui l'amour!
Tendre amie tu l'es à mes yeux, et le sera toujours.

FELIX

Colaba le 10 Fevrier 1818.

(Continued from the third page.)

France. The *Cæsar* having occasion to touch at St. Helena, Lord Amherst expressed a desire to be introduced to Buonaparte, and in spite of some obstacles which presented themselves, his Lordship, with Captain Maxwell and Mr. Lynn, Surgeon of the *Alceste*, was allowed to wait upon him. On the 3d of July Lord Amherst was ushered into Buonaparte's presence at Longwood, whilst Captain Maxwell and the Surgeon waited in an antichamber. It was not long before those Officers were desired to join. There was nothing in the appearance of Buonaparte which in the least indicated ill health; on the contrary, he looked well, and less bloated than ordinary. In his conversation with the party, his questions were put with his usual rapidity; indeed they followed each other in such quick succession, that answers could only be given to those which appeared most marked and important. With his general curiosity, Buonaparte inquired of the Officers what stations they filled on board the ship, and on learning Mr. Lynn was the Surgeon, he inquired what system of pharmacy he pursued.—"That depends upon circumstances," replied the surgeon. "I hope," rejoined the General, it is any other than that practised on this island, for here we have the same thing over and over again—bleeding and calomel for ever." The conversation taking a turn on the mission of Lord Amherst to China, His Lordship related the cause of the failure; which he ascribed to the necessity imposed upon him by the Emperor, of smiting the ground nineteen times with his forehead; an indignity which his Lordship intimated could not be submitted to. Here Buonaparte's answer shewed the man,—"Indeed! Now had it suited my policy to send an Ambassador to the Emperor of China, I should have instructed him to kiss his great toe; and if that would not do, he might, if required, have saluted a more offensive part, provided my object could be attained."

In the course of conversation Buonaparte said he knew of no law which gave the Powers of Europe the right of detaining him a prisoner at St. Helena or elsewhere; and strongly urged the propriety of his present situation being taken into consideration by the crowned heads of Europe. Notwithstanding his disappointments, he still affects great reliance on the justice of the Prince Regent of England, when unconnected with national policy, and the influence of Ministers; and, with this impression on his mind, he expressed an anxious wish that Lord Amherst would be the bearer of a letter from him to his Royal Highness, which had been prepared some time with the intention of forwarding it to England. We have reason to believe we are correct in stating, that his Lordship undertook to deliver the letter in question. It is said to be couched in the most respectful terms; but discovers a soreness throughout, on account of the unnecessary restraints he alleges that he is made to undergo. The Officers of the late *Alceste* found that he can have the range of the whole island in his exercise of riding, driving, or walking, provided he will allow a British Officer to attend him; but to this he objects. As it is, he may extend his walks about 12 miles, but then he is liable to meet in his perambulations British sentinels at various points, who never fail to present arms to him. Madame Bertrand was seen by the British Officers, and the impression made upon them was, that she was a very handsome and clever woman.

[*The Courier*,—*August* 28.

The Minerva, American ship, arrived at Cowes on Saturday last, she sailed from Batavia on the 17th April. On the 20th June, in the longitude of the Cape of Good Hope, the Minerva spoke an English ship, apparently about 600 tons burthen, last from Cork, bound for Botany Bay with Irish Convicts, which stated the convicts, with part of the crew, had mutinied; they were bound to shoot twenty of them, and to put the remainder in irons.

Mr. HAMILTON, the Under Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, is about to retire from office, after a number of years' service. Mr. PLANTA succeeds him, and attended yesterday, for the first time, at the Foreign Office, in that capacity.

The *short petticoat* fashion has produced a schism among the Ladies. Every female who wears long petticoats is now set down as having *thick legs*.

[*The Morning Chronicle*,—*July* 20.

NIMEGUEN, SEPT. 17.

On the 14th died here a certain Andries Klomp, at the advanced age of 102 years, 5 months, and 29 days. He was twice married, and had 25 children, 13 by the first, and 12 by the second wife. He had 50 grand-children, and 22 great-grand-children.

HAGUE, SEPT. 21.

It is affirmed that the expenses of the State for the year 1818, will amount to 72,000,000 of florins. They were 82,000,000 for 1816, and 73,000,000 for this year 1817.

AMSTERDAM, SEPT. 23.

As a proof of the increase of our commerce, it will be agreeable for our readers to learn, that by a careful enumeration made on the 19th instant, the number of vessels lying before this city amounted to 709.

STOCKHOLM SEPT. 9.

A ship of 74 guns, called *King Charles XIII.* was lately launched at Carlscrona; it is the finest ship of the Swedish navy, the restoration and increase of which seems to be an object of particular attention with the Government.

COPENHAGEN, SEPT. 13.

The King was to travel on the 11th from Louisenlund to Apenrade; on the 12th to the Little Belt to Snoghoi; to-day to Nyborg, and is expected to-morrow evening at the summer residence, Fredericksberg, near this city.

DRESDEN SEPT. 9.—There is a great influx of strangers here at present, who are chiefly Russians, Prussians, or Poles, returning from Carlsbad or Toplitz. The English are not numerous; amongst them are the Earl of ANCRAM, Lord W. RUSSELL, and Sir HUGH DALRYMPLE. Of those who are here, very few were absent from the Theatre the other night, when *Macbeth*, well translated by SCHLEGEL, was performed. The character of *Lady Macbeth* was played by Madame SCHROEDER, the SIDDONS of Germany, who is certainly a fine actress, and has an excellent conception of most characters; but in this she was overwhelmed; it was above her powers.

TRIALS FOR TREASON.

DERBY, TUESDAY SEPT. 23.

The Special Commission, for the trial of the prisoners against whom true bill for high treason had been found at the last Assize, is to be opened here on Thursday next. The greater part of the prisoners are in the country gaol in this town. The rest, who could not be accommodated here, are in the gaol at Nottingham. They are to be marched to this town to be arraigned with the other prisoners, and then to be sent back again till their day of trial come. The prisoners in this town are—

Thomas Battison, Josiah Gadber, Samuel Hunt, John Hill, Alexander Johnson, Samuel Ludlam, William Ludlam, John Moor, John Mac Kessick, Joseph Turner, Edward Turner, Josiah Thorp, William Turner, Robert Turner, Joseph Wightman, William Wightman, Thomas Wightman, James Wightman, George Wightman, Jeremiah Brundreth, (charged with having fired the fatal shot), Isaac Ludnam, Thomas Bacon, John Bacon, and the three following who have been admitted King's evidence, George Burrows, John Fletcher, and Thomas Turner —in all 26 persons are in the county gaol upon this charge.

In Nottingham gaol are 15 prisoners under the same charge, viz.—

Edward Moor, William Adams, William Hardwicke, Jerman Buxton, Joseph Topham, Joseph Hall, Thomas Ensor, Nathanial Jennings, Joseph Savage, John Wright, John Onion, George Brassington, Isaac Ludlam, Charles Swain, and Daniel Hunt.

The Court Hall is fitted up with a temporary bench and seats for the trial. The Hall is a large building fronting towards the south. Its ordinary interior arrangement is thus:—If you suppose the floor divided into two equal parallelograms, the front one is an empty pavement, occupied during the Assizes by the crowd; the back parallelogram is laid out in three equal parts for the Crown Court, to your right, as you enter the Hall; the *Nisi Prius* to your left; and an enclosed place for the Grand Jury and their witness in the middle, to which is attached a narrow gallery towards each Court. The unoccupied parallelogram and the Crown Court are now formed into one extensive and commodious Court for the ensuing trials in this manner:—The bench is at the extremity of the pavement to the right. Immediately in front is a very large table for the accommodation of Councel and Attornies. A number of seats are next placed for the reception of the numerous prisoners. Two-thirds are thus occupied; the remaining third is occupied with seats rising in regular graduation for the convenience of spectators. To the right of the Bench is the Jury-box, and occupies the seats assigned for prisoners in the Crown Court; the remaining part comprehending the former Bench, Bar, and Jury-box, fitted up for spectators. The Grand Jury Gallery, too, commands a full view of the new Bench and Bar.

Mr. DENMAN is engaged as a Councel for the Prisoners; who else I have not yet learned.

[*The Globe*, *September* 26.

New South Wales.

The feelings of hostility and revenge against those whom they must naturally consider as intruders, have recently been manifested by the aborigines of New South Wales, in a manner so alarming to the settlers as to require the most energetic attention of the colonial Government. Subjoined are a few details of their terrific atrocities.

The melancholy instances of the fate of those deluded people who venture to desert from their duty, we should hope would operate as a warning against any future attempts of this nature, by shewing them what they have to expect from rashly exposing themselves to the hostility of the natives, rather than endeavouring, by habits of industry and attention to their duty, to open a path to their future comfort and prosperity.

The body of a shepherd belonging to the estate of Mulgoa, who had been recently murdered by some natives, was found on Monday last on a grazing ground near the farm, in a most mutilated and mangled state, having been perforated with spears in several parts, and otherwise most barbarously used. The flock in the charge of this unfortunate man consisted of upwards of two hundred very fine sheep, most of which were thrown down an immense precipice by the savages, and the remainder, about fifty in number, were barbarously mangled and killed, many of the unoffending and defenceless creatures having had their eyes gored with spears, which were afterwards driven into the head. Parties went out in quest of the murderers as soon as the melancholy information reached the contiguous settlements; who will, it is to be hoped, fall in with this desperate horde of wanton assassins.

From the account of the deserters from Hunter's river, who have been reduced to the necessity of returning to that settlement for the preservation of their lives from the fury of the natives, it may evidently be implied that a connexion or correspondence must subsist between the hordes in our vicinity, and those considerably to the northward, and that all within this circle of communication are determined upon the destruction of every white person that may unhappily fall into their power. We have heretofore experienced the savage cruelty indiscriminately satiating itself on the mother and the infant. Pardon, amity, and every effort to conciliation, [illegible] to all appearance they received with gladness, have been perverted to the ends of a life and most malignant treachery, whenever an occasion offered for the exercise of their natural ferocity which is the same on every part of the coast we are acquainted with. An unrelenting spirit of hostility is the undeviating feature in their character. If the exhausted stranger attempt to quench his thirst upon the hospitable shores, he flies or falls beneath the sullen vengeance; while, the nearer tribes, on whose incursions our settlements are exposed, are rendered formidable by the facility of retreat, and the difficulty of penetrating into their concealments. They no longer act in small predatory parties as heretofore, but now carry the appearance of an extensive combination, in which [illegible] the few who remain harmless are united, in a determination they can. In self defence safety; and the vengeance it may yet be hoped,

exerted, reduce them to the necessity of adopting less offensive habits.

At length, the horrible trial, respecting the assassination of M. Fualdes, which, for more than a month has almost exculsively occupied public attention, is terminated, and the guilty have received sentence. The President pronounced the following judgment:—Bastide, Jausion, Bax, Colard, and the widow Bancal, are condemned to death; Missonier, to perpetual fetters; Anne Benoit, to perpetual imprisonment; & Bousquier (who assisted in throwing the body into the river) to one year's imprisonment, and a penalty of 50 francs. The daughter Bancal, and the women Jausion and Galtier, were acquitted.

PLYMOUTH—AUGUST 28th.

General Bloomfield, has resigned his seat in Parliament, for the Borough of Plymouth, on his being appointed Privy purse.

General Congreve, and Sir T. B. Martin, are the two candidates for the vacant seat.

We are happy to announce that Mr. Ord, has received a free pardon.

On Saturday the 5th of July, the Duchess of Cumberland, attended by General Vyse and suite, visited the East-India House and Warehouses. Her Royal Highness was received by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, and several of the Directors. Her Royal Highness expressed herself highly gratified on viewing the extensive establishments of the Company, and paid particular attention to the splendid Manuscripts and subjects of Natural History in the Museum, her Royal Highness afterwards partook of an elegant cold collation at the India House, and in the evening returned to Kew.

Carlton House.—Among the presentations to the Prince Regent at the levee held at Carlton House, on the 2d of July, were—

Mr. Hugh Hope, on his return from Java, by Lord Binning; Mr. Shore, on his coming of age, by his father Lord Teignmouth; and Sir George Staunton, on his return from China.

The President of the Board of Control gave a grand diuner on Tuesday 22d of July, at Gloucester Lodge, Brompton, to the Directors of the East-India Company.

BRIGHTON, SEPT. 15.—This morning Mr. Serjeant Runnington, Mr. Bates and Mr. Hopkins presided at the Town-hall and followed up their determination to suppress all species of gambling at the places of public amusement in this town. Besides Mr. Walker, of the Marine Library, Mr. Donaldson, of the Steine Library, and Mr. Friedeberg, proprietor of the Grand Bazaar, entered into recognizances, themselves in 100l. each, with two sureties of 100l. each, that they would not permit or suffer any game whatever in their respective establishments. The question may now be considered as decided, that the game of one card loo, so long permitted, is unlawful.

GLAMORGANSHIRE ELECTION.—Sir Christopher Cole was, on Saturday se'nnight, elected Representative in Parliament for Glamorganshire, without opposition. The worthy Baronet was proposed by Sir J. Nichol, and seconded by Mr. Bruce. Mr. Tennant followed in a speech of considerable length. The legal forms were then completed, and Sir C. Cole declared to be duly elected; after which Sr. C. came forward and addressed the Freeholders to the following effect:

"GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to return you my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the great honour you have done me in choosing me to represent you in Parliament; it shall always be my earnest endeavour to deserve the continuance of your favour.—I do not think myself at all called upon to reply to the observations which have been made respecting myself; you have yourselves paid the highest compliment to my character, by thinking me worthy of the situation to which you have called me. I am not rich, but I am rich enough to be independent; and it is my chief pride, that whatever I do possess has never cost a poor man a tear, nor my country a farthing. I shall endeavour, as soon as possible, to make myself master of the plans your late respected Member had set on foot for your advantage, and will exert myself to the utmost for their speedy accomplishment. I beg leave once more to thank you for the honour you have done me, and to assure you, that I will do my utmost in your service, and never surrender the sacred trust reposed in me into any other hands but your own."

Sir Christopher then received the warm congratulations of his numerous friends, and after [illegible] chaired through the town, the Freeholders

SHOOTING.—T[illegible] shot this s[illegible]

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN BAKE[illegible]

WERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WI[illegible]

Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, *who will pay*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Wednesday, 11th February, 1818.

CIVIL COLLEGE AT HAILEYBURY.

We have been favoured with the following account of the proceedings at Hertfort College, on the 29th of May, when a numerous deputation of the Court of Directors visited that institution, for the purpose of receiving the report of the College Council, as to the result of the general examination of the students, and likewise for that of presenting prizes to those who had distinguished themselves. The College had the honor of a visit from Mr. Canning, Lord Binning, and the Bishop of London, the visitor; from the two former for the first time.

The Directors arrived first. Shortly after their arrival they proceeded to the council room, when the following documents were laid before them as usual.

A report on the state of the discipline and literature of the college.

The several examination lists.

A list of the students who had been awarded prizes, and had obtained other honorable distinctions.

The rank of the students who were then leaving the college for India, as settled by the College Council, with reference to their industry, proficiency, and general good behaviour.

The report afforded the deputation much satisfaction, inasmuch as it appeared thereby, that, notwithstanding some partial interruption of good order, the great body of the students had on the whole conducted themselves with regularity, propriety, and attention to their studies; and that the literary exertions of the students had been such as to reflect great honor on many of them, and to do justice to the opportunities of instruction which the college had afforded them.

On the arrival of the other distinguished personages who visited the college upon that occasion, the Deputation which had adjourned, re-assembled and the whole proceeded to the Council Room, where they waited till the students were assembled in the hall; and the report of the state of the college, the list of the prizes, and some of the examination papers, were shewn to the Members of the India Board and the Bishop.

The students being assembled, the Deputation, accompanied by Mr. Canning, Lord Binning, the Bishop of London, the College Council, and several other visitors, proceeded to the hall, where the following transactions took place:

The Clerk to the Committee of College read the List of Prizes.

Mr. William Richard Young read an English Essay of his own composition, the subject of which was a comparison of Carthage and Great Britain.

This production afforded very great satisfaction.

Reading and translating in the Persian, Arabic, Hindustani, Sanscrit and Bengalese languages took place, in which the several Students who were selected for that purpose acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable to themselves and the Professors, and very gratifying to all the auditors.

Prizes were distributed agreeably to the list beforementioned.

The Clerk read twice the rank of the Students leaving the College.

And the Chairman addressed the Students to the following effect.

He expressed the high gratification felt by himself and his colleagues at the favourable report made by the Council of the state of the College, and the specimens of talent exhibited that day; he remarked with pleasure also, that although the Bengal Students were excluded by the regulations from the Sanscrit Prize, several of them had applied successfully to that difficult language, that the Gentlemen who had so distinguished themselves were Mr. George Morris, Mr. Boulderson, and Mr. Raikes Clarke, and that the progress they had made in Sanscrit, was a pledge of their assiduity in the Service of the Company; he trusted that all present were impressed with a sense of the benefits derived from that institution, one of the most prominent of which the Chairman represented to be the more speedy qualification for active employ than was found to take place prior to the establishment of the College.

It afforded him pleasure to say, that the report made of the conduct of the students was, upon the whole, favourable. Yet, he said, it was incumbent on him to express the pain he felt that the term had been tarnished by some instances of insubordination, and that it had been necessary to make some examples. He hoped, however, that such misconduct as that to which he had found it necessary to allude, would never occur again, and that in future they would evince their gratitude to their superiors by their assiduous application to their studies, and by their good conduct in every respect.

To those students who were about to leave the College finally, the Chairman said he would address a few words: them he recommended to employ the tedious hours which occur during a long voyage in improving the acquirements they had obtained at the College, assuring them it would be the means of their being the sooner qualified for active employment, and of their being distinguished in the Service. Them, also, he recommended to be kind to the natives, laying aside all prejudice against them on account of their difference of colour and manners, and bearing in mind, that, as subjects, they were entitled to all the benefits of good government, and as men, to all the offices of humanity.

The Deputation then, accompanied by Mr. Canning and Lord Binning, proceeded to the Chapel, where the Bishop confirmed several of the Students, and the business of the day terminated.

The whole of the distinguished personages beforementioned, partook afterwards of an early dinner with the Principal and the Professors.

Having been favoured also, with a List of the Students who obtained Prizes and other honorable distinctions, and the rank of the students who then left the College for India, we have great pleasure in laying the same before our readers.

Students who obtained Prizes and other honorable distinctions.

George James Morris, Medals in Classics, Political Economy, Persian, and Mathematics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Cornelius Cardew, Medal in Law, Prize in Persian Writing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Alexander Maclean, Medal in Sanscrit, and great credit in other departments.

William Richard Young, Medal in English composition.

Henry Smith Boulderson, Prize in Bengalese, highly distinguished in other departments.

Richard Macan, Prize in Hindustani, with great credit in other departments.

Henry Fetherstone Prize in Mathematics, with great credit in other departments.

Colin Lindsay, Prize in Persian, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Brian Houghton Hodgson, Prizes in Classics, in Political Economy, in Bengalese, and with great credit in other departments.

William Page, Prize in Law, with great credit in other departments.

John Caruac Morris, Prize in Hindustani, highly distinguished in other departments.

John Pollard Willougby, Prize in Persian, and highly distinguished in other departments.

George Robert Gosling, Prize in Classics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

William Raikes Clake, Prize in the Bengalese, and highly distinguished in other departments.

John Trotter, Prizes in Mathematics, in History, and in Law, and highly distinguished in other departments.

William Gordon, Prize in Hisdustani, second Prize in English composition, and highly distinguished in toher departments.

Andrew Grote, Prize in Sanscrit.

Harry Borradaile, Prize in Hindustani, & in French.

Alexander Cumming, Prize in Begalese.

Richard Wells, Prize in Persian.

John Rycroft Best, Prize in Classics, with great credit in other departments.

Greville Temple Temple, Prize in French, and Drawing, with great credit in other departments.

William Parry Oneden, Prize in French.

Thomas Wyatt, Prize in Drawing.

The following Students were highly distinguished. Alexander Fairlie Bruce, Robert Barlow, Hon. Frederic John Snore, Lestock Davis, Henry Snaith Lane, Thomas Richardson, George Ramsay Campbell, George Cheap.

And the following passed the Examination with great credit, Charles Crawford Parks, George Russell Charles James Barnett, Anstruther Cheape.

The twelve best Persian Writers are

William Boyd,
Harry Borradaile,
Alexander Fairlie Bruce,
Cornelius Cardew,
George Charles Cheap,
John Francis Griffith Cooke,
Frederic Currie,
Thomas Reid Davidson,
Henry Harington Glass,
Henry Patrick Russell,
Grenville Temple Temple, and
Thomas Wyatt.

William Dampier was first of his class in Law, and also in classics, but forfeited the medals in those departments, for want of good proficiency in other departments, according to the regulations of the college.

Sydenham Charles Clarke forfeited a Prize in Law, which would otherwise have fallen to him, by giving up the Sanscrit department; and also for want of good proficiency in other departments.

William Richard Young, was first of his class in Law, and in Political Economy; but forfeited the prizes in those departments for want of good proficiency in other departments.

Thomas Reid Davidson, was first of his class in French, but forfeited the prize for want of good proficiency in other departments: and

John Lowis, was first of his class in Mathematics, but forfeited the prize for want of good proficiency in other departments.

Rank of the Students who left the college for India.

BENGAL STUDENTS.

First Class.—George James Morris, Henry Smith Boulderson, Charles Crawford Parks.

Second Class.—Cornelius Cardew, Geo-Russell Clerk, Richard Macan.

Third Class.—John Staniforth, Alexander Thellusson, John Gray, Arthur Molony, John Dick, Robert Williams.

MADRAS STUDENTS.

First Class.—Alexander Maclean, Alexander Fairlie Bruce.

Third Class.—William Elphinston Fullerton, John Wortsley, John Chardin Wroughton.

SELECTIONS.

FRENCH CONCORDAT.

The *Letters of Ratification* are of the following tenor:—

When first by a singular favour of Almighty God we were restored to our seat, whence a powerful tempest had borne us into the depths of the sea of misfortune, we turned our mind to that complication of evils with which the Holy Bride of Christ was miserably afflicted, and felt the joy inspired by our return disturbed by the melancholy consideration of them; but being placed in that situation where it was not sufficient to deplore, but necessary, by every possible effort, to remedy these things, we earnestly exercised our care in order to ward off so great a desolation from the Lord's flock: and as our duty requires, to endeavour, after such a revolution of affairs, to strengthen the Temple and console the remnant of Israel.

But though with great anxiety of mind we laboured from this watch-tower of the High Apostolate, to effect this wherever we could throughout the Catholic Church—yet we thought our cares and attention particularly due to the kingdom of France, that the Apostolic solicitude might be most abundantly employed in the reparation of evils where those evils had been most aggravated by the asperity of the times. For not only the numerous calamities with which the French churches had struggled, but also a grateful good-will towards the whole nation which had deserved so well of us, demanded this from us by a claim of peculiar justice.—With a pleasing recollection we recalled with what distinction, what numerous attendance, and what devotion of mind, although at a most unfavourable period, we were received there, so that, by the divine counsel of Almighty God, the honour due to Peter was not prevented nor obscured by the unworthiness of his successor, nor by the agitations of danger.

But in completing this great work, the religion and piety of our dearly beloved son in Christ, Louis the King of the French, assisted us. For when we opened to him our designs for the healing, by an effectual remedy, of the wounds inflicted on the Catholic Church in that kingdom, he declared, that it was one of his warmest wishes, "That" (as Leo the Great congratulated Pulcheria Augusta) "under the favourable disposal of divine protection which never deserts its Church, the spirit of God would animate his own mercy and the desire of our heart, that in the same work and with the same mind, we might both agree in the remedies to be obtained."

But we had scarcely applied ourselves to this most important business, when again sounded "the noise of the rattling of the wheels and of the snorting horses, and of the glittering sword," and therefore we were again forced to retire from the citadel of the Pontificate with our venerable brothers, the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, that we might remove ourselves from the impending dangers and impediments to our administration of the Church: and we lamented that all our best counsels were rendered vain in the very beginning, by the new tumult of war which involved in danger all the affairs of France and Italy. But God making peace on high, immediately that day so much desired dawned upon us, in which, with the aid of the most Christian King, we were able to consult seasonably the good of the Church in the vast regions of France. Our dearly beloved Son in Christ, Louis the King, well knowing that the things of God should be taken care of by him with distinguished and peculiar care, addressed us in letters, full of duty, devotion, and piety, desiring that we would hasten to settle the affairs of the Church in his dominions, by an Apostolic dispensation.

We have, therefore, willingly consented to the wishes of the Most Pious King, which were also our own daily and most earnest wishes, and have taken care that all those things which tended to the end in view, should be forthwith brought under deliberation, and maturely weighed in a Congregation of our venerable brothers the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church. Such, however, was the extent and importance of the matters to be arranged, that not without long and laborious consultation, we have at length, with the assistance of Him who is the Father of Light, happily completed the affair by a Convention, which we doubt not will prove of great benefit to souls, and a seasonable remedy of so many evils.

Here follows the Convention, inserted in our Paper af yesterday; after which there are the formal clauses of ratification, of admonition to the Archbishops and Bishops to maintain the Convention, of protest against Nullity, of credit to be given te Notarial Copies of the Act, and of general prohibition against infringement.

This Letter is dated at Rome on the 14th of the Calends of August, in the year of our Lord's Incarnation 1817, and the 18th of the present Pontificate.

The Bull of the new Circumscription of the Dioceses of the Gallican Church is principally filled with the details of that circumscription. The following passage, however, is important:—

As, however, the Churches of France were deprived of their patrimony in the past Revolution, and those things which from a desire of peace we decreed concerning the alienations of Ecclesiastical possessions in Article XIII. of the Convention of the year 1801 have been carried into effect and ought to remain in full force.

Hence is inferred the necessity of a new endowment in lands, and Dividends of the National funds, as stipulated in the 8th Article of the Concordat.

This Bull is dated on the 6th of the Calends of August 1817.

[*The Courier,—August* 28.

THE FINE ARTS.—We hear that the grand picture of *Death on the Pale Horse*, or opening the Seals in Revelations, which the pencil of WEST has been engaged on the whole of last year, is nearly finished, and will be placed before the public about the middle of next month. The subject of this picture being the terrible sublime, and we also hearing of its high excellence in painting, cannot fail of giving to *this country* that proud ascendency over Europe in the Fine Arts, which the battle of Waterloo has gained to *her* in arms.

SCIENTIFIC NOTICES.

CONSTITUENT PARTS OF RICE.—Professor Henri Bracannot, of Nancy, has made an analysis of American rice, from which it appears to contain in the 100 parts, 5 of water, 85 of starch, nearly 5 of parenchyma, $3\frac{1}{2}$ of vegeto animal matter, with sugar, gum, oil, and phosphate of lime in very minute quantities. It also exhibited traces of muriate of potash, acetic acid, sulphur, &c.

GEOLOGY.—Sodalite, a mineral hitherto only found in Greenland in neptunian rocks, has been found by Count Borkowski among the volcanic products in the crater of Vesuvius.

DECOMPOSITION OF AZOTE.—Dr. Ure, of Glasgow, has lately analysed sal ammoniac by lime, and from the constant disappearance of a part of the azote in his experiments, and the existence of a quantity of water, he is led to consider azote as a compound of oxygen and hydrogen, probably a deutoxide of hydrogen. Some experiments of Davy and Guy Lussac, point to the same conclusion, which, if established, would remove azote from the class of elementary or simple substances.

GEOGRAPHY OF PLANTS.—Humboldt has published at Paris a work on the geographical distribution of plants, according to the temperature, latitude, elevation of the soil, &c. In this work, he opens up some new and interesting views with regard to *vegetable forms*. On comparing, in each country, the number of plants of certain well determined families with the whole number of vegetables, he discovers numerical ratios of a striking regularity. Certain forms become more common as we advance towards the pole, while others augment towards the equator. Others attain their maximum in the temperate zones and diminish equally by too much heat and too much cold; and, what is remarkable, this distribution remains the same round the whole globe, following not the geographic parallels, but those which Humboldt calls *isothermic*; that is, lines of the same mean temperature. These laws are so constant, that if we know in a country the number of species of one of the families, we may nearly conclude from it the total number of plants, and that of the species of each of the other families.

GEOGRAPHY OF INSECTS.—M. Latreille has published at Paris a work on the distribution of insects. This is intimately connected with the distribution of plants, and in reality, the same insects are found upon the mountains of a warm country that inhabit the plains of colder countries. The difference of 10 or 12 degrees of latitude at an equal height, brings with it particular insects; and when the difference amounts to 20 or 24 degrees, almost all the insects are different. There are analogous changes corresponding to the latitude, but at distances much more considerable. The old and the new world have genera of insects peculiar to each. Even those which are common to both present appreciable differences. In the western parts of Europe, the domain of southern insects appears very distinctly, as soon as in going from north to south we come to a country favourable to the cultivation of the olive. This change of temperature is marked by the presence of scorpions.

[*The Morning Chronicle.—September* 17.

FROM A GERMAN PAPER.

The *New Rhenish Mercury* communicates the following observations of a plain Citizen on the Plan of a Constitution for Wurtemberg:—

"When Mr. Cotta, who was travelling about the country visiting the associations for the poor, was at Böblingen, he made a transition to the projected Constitution extolled in the *Algemeine Zeitung*. He made use of the well chosen simile—If a man owes me 1000 florins (the old Constitution), but offers me 2000 florins (the new Constitution), should not I be a fool not to accept it immediately?

"A Citizen stepped forward and said, as one of your Constituents; Mr. Representative, allow me to say one word. If any person of his own accord offers me 1000 florins, but refuses to allow that he is my debtor for the 1000 florins which he *owes me*, like any other man under the same circumstances, I should begin to grow suspicions. I should at least take the liberty of looking over the money, piece by piece, to see if there was not a good deal of base coin among it. And should this permission be denied me, I ap-

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peal to you as a man experienced in money matters, if you would not consider us very stupid, if such a denial did not make us still more suspicious.

" But many citizens have quite a different feeling from you on this subject, and do not think they shall obtain 2000 florins for 1000.

" 1. The old country! so long as its rights were acknowledged, gave nearly 800,00 ,0 florins; but at present, in a time of peace, it is not merely as in the wars of Napoleon, forced to give twice as much, but to give even five & six times as much. The words of the new Constitution, that every means shall be resorted to, in order to alleviate the burdens as much as possible, and to bring it about *gradually!* that the taxes shall be lowered as much as possible—furnish, if we do not choose to be absolutely stupid, much matter for meditation. The Finance Minister may well look to obtaining 2000 florins, instead of 1000 florins, by this, but for the country there is a very different prospect.

" 2. The subjects have heard a great many fine words respecting personal freedom, security, communial rights, &c.—This is all very well. But when our old rights were acknowledged, & when we were not in the habit of hearing so many fine words, we should have been not a little astonished to see a Cabinet Police banishing the Deputies of the Land from the Capital, and seat of the Legislature, and ordering them to be accompanied by Gens d'Armes, and we should have been still more astonished to hear this held to be Constitutional Liberty.

" 3. We might perhaps receive 2000 fine words for 1000. But *all the guarantees* that the words will be kept, are done away. We read indeed of the responsibility of Ministers. But we find the Minister of the Interior taking to himself a permission to revile the national Representatives, as incapable and wicked men, merely because they would not take his present of 2000 florins instead of the 1000, and tie them up in a bag without looking at them."

ACROSTIC.

Much has been said on Subjects rare,
And little on a Head of Hair;
Choice is the subject, yet we find
A depth of Science left behind.
Say, where can Beauty so display
Such female charms, so proud, so gay,
As those which flow from Eastern Soil—
Rowland, from thy Macassar Oil.
Oh, may a generous Public join
In hand and heart with thee combine,
Long to enjoy this Oil of thine.

A View of the Agricultural, Commercial, and Financial Interests of Ceylon. By A. Bertolacci, Esq.

No. 5. gives an account of *Coir*. The husk of the cocoa-nut produces a coarse filament, which certain low classes of the people prepare and spin by hand, in which state it is called *Coir*. It is supposed, that in the time of the Dutch, nearly three millions of pounds of this substance were actually manufactured in the districts of Colombo, Matura, and Point de Galle. In the former, however, not one-thirtieth part of the husk of the cocoa-nut was applied to that purpose; and, unfortunately, the natives have not at all turned their industry to it; since the English have had possession of the country. The author details the measures adopted by the Dutch government, in regard to this article. But he informs us, that the English have pursued a more liberal system, by allowing the free manufacture, and exportation, of Coir, and by levying no other duty than that of five per cent. *ad valorem*.

No. 6. includes cocoa-nuts, cocoa-nut oil, & copperas.

These three are productions of the same tree. The copperas is the pulp of the cocoa-nut, after it has been cut in slices, and exposed to the sun for some time, until all the watery substance is evaporated, and only the oily left. Our author most earnestly recommends a large export of cocoa-nut oil, to the English markets. He says, more may be done for Ceylon by that means, than by almost any other, that can be devised. By opening a market for that commodity, Ceylon may be made rich beyond our present expectations. Besides the common use for burning in lamps, excellent soap and candles are made with it. It is also employed with advantage, and considerable saving, in the manufacture of cloth, instead of Gallipoli oil. Some glassblowers have stated to the author, that they prefer it to any other oil, or substance for burning, in consequence of its giving the most intense fire. This oil acquires consistency at seventy degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer; and, therefore, will not be subject to leakage, except during the warmest part of the voyage. The export duties in Ceylon amount only to five per cent. on the prime cost. Of the other charges for bringing it into the London market, the speculating merchant will be the best judge.

No. 7. relates to wood, planks, and timber. Under this head, the author gives an interesting description of the various kinds of wood produced in Ceylon,—namely, the *Calamander*, the *Homander*, and *Ream wood*, the *Jack-wood* and *Iron wood*; and of the advantages, which may be derived from the large forests of Morotto, Almanille, Hindoo, and some Teak, which may be all employed in ship-building. Ceylon produces excellent materials for masts, and yards, of large ships. If king's docks be constructed at Trincomalee, the public would reap great advantage by employing the island wood, for the building and repairing of men of war. The bringing into full use, the great resources of that Colony, in this respect, is an object of the first magnitude; particularly since such inexhaustible stores have been opened to us, by the possession of the Candian territory.

Nos. 8 to No. 14 inclusive, contain information highly, if not equally, important with the preceding, on the *Palmyra Reapers* and *Rafters*, *Pearls*, *precious Stones*, *Rice*, other *Grain*, and *Roots*, *Cloth*, *Sugar* and *goods imported*.

On each of these subjects, the comprehensive and reflecting mind of the author, dwells, in proportion to its relative value to the colony, and the general interests of the British nation. We cannot, therefore, too earnestly recommend the attention of our readers to the work itself, being unable, without selecting more than is consistent with our limits, to do justice to the author's views. We proceed, therefore, to.

Book III. concerning the Public Revenue. The author divides this into two distinct branches. The first, derived from sources, unconnected with taxation.

The second, comprehending all the taxes;—namely, I. Land Tax. 2. Taxes upon all other property. 3. Taxes on consumption.—4 Capitation Tax.—Under the first head, the reader's attention is principally called to the article of,

Cinnamon.—The author enlarges on the cultivation, and trade, of this commodity, under the Dutch government; and after giving information on various topics connected with them, remarks—that as we have now effected the conquest of the interior of the island, where cinnamon is to be plentifully obtained, it may be a matter for serious consideration, whether government may not disencumber itself of the whole establishment, and purchase this article from the natives at a fixed price. This would stimulate the general industry of the country, and induce its inhabitants to cultivate this plant, the bark of which would, probably, cost government less than it now does, by the charges of the present establishment.

The other sources of revenue under the general heads stated, and which the author displays and discusses, with his usual regard to the good of the colony and the mother country, are the *Pearl* and the *Chank Fisheries*—the *Choyroot*—the exportation of *Shark-fins*, and the *Sea-urchin*—the cultivation and trade of *Sappanwood*, and the *Stud* in the islands of Delft and Two Brothers. He then proceeds to the Second Part of

Book III, which contains the second branch, into which he had divided the Public Revenue, namely, the *Taxes*,

The author's observations on the original tenure of land in Ceylon, and the taxes connected with it are very interesting. As we cannot enter into the detail of them, we must content ourselves with stating the opinion which he advances, that the tenure, under which land is held in Ceylon, is a bar to the improvement of agriculture; for it cannot be expected, that those holders of it, who must pay so much as one fourth, or one-half of the produce to government, will feel that interest which they would, if they expected to reap the whole benefit of their exertions, or of the expence bestowed upon the land.

Our author takes in their regular course, and bestows due remarks on *Taxes*, falling upon all kinds of property—*Stamps*, used in the transfer of moveable, and immoveable property—*Fees*, paid on Judicial Processes—*Per Centage*, paid on Goods sold by public auction—*Taxes* upon *Consumption*—*Sea Customs*—*Land Customs*—*Salt*, as a sourse of revenue capable of still increasing it, and acting as a substitute for others, which are liable to objection—Different taxes comprehended under the head of *Licenses*—*Post-Office*—*Batta*—and, lastly, Capitation Taxes.

Having taken a separate view of these various branches of revenue, he calls the attention of his readers to the consideration of several general remarks.

The total amount of the revenue, collected annually, from 1809 to 1812, was as follows:—

In 1809—3,006,210 rix-dollars.
1810—2,687,065 do.

1811—2,926,228 do.
1812—3,028,446 do.

In the first of these years, there was a Pearl-Fishery, which gave 249,288 rix-dollars, and there was none in the following years. The other branches of revenue, therefore, appear to have considerably augmented; and this augmentation has arisen from the productiveness of the taxes. As no new taxes of consequence were imposed during the period, the evident conclusion is, that we must attribute the increase of the revenue, in the old established ones either to a better administration, or to a general improvement of the country.

In respect to the present condition of the Public Revenue in Ceylon, and the system of its taxation, it cannot be denied, that great steps have been made towards improvement. Those, who are aware of the slowness with which political and economical changes are, and ought to be, effected; those, who know with how much difficulty old habits and prejudices are eradicated; those, who have noticed the reluctance of all governments to relinquish old established sources of revenue, and to trust the result of new ones;—those, lastly, who reflect, that almost every thing, which is still offensive in the present system at Ceylon, arises from the ancient institutions of the country, and the mistaken policy of the Portuguese and Dutch Governments; will the more readily admit the merit of what has been already accomplished, although there are still objects which claim the beneficent attention of his Majesty's Government.

The concluding part of this interesting work is employed in the display of the "Public Expenditure" of Ceylon,—its *Civil Fund*—*Present Amount* of its *Property*—*Suggestions* for its *Improvement*, so as to render the establishment made efficient for the *Public Service*, not to make a better provision for the *Civil Servants* and their *Families*—the *Civil* and *Military Expenditure*—the mode of lessening the Expense in the *Civil Departments*, without weakening the Administration—*Comparative Views* of the *Expenditure* and *Revenues* of the *Colonial Government*—*General Remarks* on the *State* of the *Colony*, *&c. &c.* &c.

On the latter subjects, and as a summary of the author's object in publishing the valuable work which we have now analized, we cannot more effectually benefit our readers than by the following insertion:

In concluding this part of my Work, I shall take a connected view of the operation of the present system of revenue and expenditure upon the interests of the commerce, agriculture, and riches, of the natives of Ceylon.

In the first place, we find, from the present excess of expenditure above the revenue, that not only all that is raised from the country people by taxation, but also the whole of the revenue derived from the cinnamon and pearl, choy-root, chanks, and the sources of revenue not pressing on the people; to all which must be added, the amount of the King's pay to the European troops is, in the first instance, spent in the island. Taking, then, what is paid by taxation at 2,200,000 rix-dollars, the surplus of expenditure beyond that sum cannot be stated at less than 1,300,000 rix-dollars, which are supplied by the sources just mentioned. This calculation stands on the ground, that Government should not expend more than the total amount of its revenue, and the King's pay to European troops. The whole expenditure, then, should it be kept within those limits, must be estimated at 3,500,000 rix-dollars. From this sum, which would, at first sight, appear to flow and remain in the island, must be deducted the balance of trade against the Ceylon merchants, which is paid out of it, in bills or coin. Noticing the great fluctuation, however, that has taken place in late years, it would be difficult to state an average for it; I must therefore, refer the reader to the former part of this work, that he may form his own opinion from the data therein laid before him. I would myself take it at 1,000,000 rix-dollars per annum against the Ceylon Merchants: to this must be added, about 350,000 rix-dollars a year, which are spent by Government out of the island for provision to the troops; and then the savings of civil, judicial, and military servants, however small they may be in general, must by no means be omitted in this calculation, and may be taken, perhaps, at 200,000 rix-dollars. If we put these sums together, we shall have 1,550,000 rix-dollars spent by Government which do not return in the country. If the expenses of the colony be kept within the limits of its own resources, there is left, spent and remaining in the country, 1,950,000 rix-dollars; viz. 250,000 rix-dollars less than is contributed by taxes, and (by reference to the total of Table, No. 6,) 1,050,000 less than the general revenue derived by Government from the island*.

I am well aware of the excessive difficulty, nay, impossibility, of arriving at great precision in similar calculations. The truth of them is influenced, more or less, by a number of circumstances that it is not in our power fully to appreciate; but on the whole, they will shew, within some degree of approximation, the general state of the country. My chief reason for thus connecting a view of the public expenses with the commercial state of the colony, is to bring fresh to the mind of all who are really anxious for its welfare, and opulence, the true and only means to promote and secure them. It cannot, therefore, be too often, or too earnestly, pressed upon their attention, that the improvement of cultivation in rice and other grain for food, and the introduction of cotton and the manufacturing of it for clothing to the natives, are the chief barriers which must be interposed to stop this drain on the vital resources of the colony: for the great commercial balance against Ceylon is produced by the very large importation of those two articles of first necessity. To this main purpose our new acquisitions are eminently adapted. The Candian territory has always produced more rice than was wanted by its inhabitants; its soil is very fertile in that grain; and there is much of it that may, with the greatest ease, be brought into cultivation. Rains hardly ever fail in that elevated country, which is also well watered by streams. Cotton grows most luxuriantly in the interior of Ceylon; its climate and soil resemble that of Palamcottia and the Tinnivelly country, on the opposite coast, where the finest cotton is produced, and manufactured into cloth, which is exported to all parts of the world. There is, in fact, nothing wanted but industry, and capital to promote it, to render Ceylon perfectly independent for food and clothing. The Candian provinces are also fertile in coffee, peppers cardamom, arreca nuts, timber, and the finest wood for cabinet work,—all articles adapted to exportation; and until the island be perfectly independent, for food and clothing, its resources must be looked for in exportation. The opening of wide markets in England for its produce, the arack and cocoa-nut oil; an attention to the tobacco-trade; the improving of its manufactures in coir; and, in general, a steady perseverance in stimulating the indolent natives to industry; are the only means by which a channel may be opened to the introduction of some wealth that may fill up the vacuum left by its unfavourable balance of trade.

Considering Ceylon as a market for British manufacturers and goods, it must not be expected that it will offer a great sale for them, because there is hitherto but a small population of Europeans, and the habits and wants of the natives are of a nature not to create a demand for such manufactures and goods. The British merchants venturing upon the trade between Ceylon and the mother country, will find their advantage (especially so long as the exchange continues very high against the colony, of which there is no prospect of change, unless by means of direct measures originating in the Government) either to take to Ceylon gold and silver coin, or to sell in Ceylon bills drawn upon their correspondents in England, or upon any agency-house on the continent of India. Their profits must depend both upon the sale of their bills or coin, and upon the price of the colonial produce sold in England, which, in certain articles, has proved to be very favourable.

It is not easy, however, to state how far the resources of this colony may one day extend. Under a well directed administration, we are, perhaps, not too sanguine in thinking with Dr. Colquhon, that it may in time be the source of a very enlarged commerce to the English ports; and that its public revenues may rise sufficiently, so as not only to cover its own expenses, but even to leave a surplus in favour of the mother country.

A curious Appendix is annexed to this work, including "Answers given by some of the best informed Candian Priests, to questions put to them by Governor Falk in the year 1769, respecting the Ancient Laws and Customs of their Country".

Having extended our limits to the utmost, we have only room to recommend the perusal of this interesting document to the inquisitive and general reader.

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* No wonder that, under these circumstances, we should find that one of the principal obstacles to the prosperity of the colony is the want of capital to put industry into action.

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